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ters may indicate a desirable change—required, for putting into effect, the approval and definite action of the Field estate, the Swiss Natural Science Association, the National Research Council, and the Rockefeller Foundation. I obtained the formal agreement of the Field estate and Swiss Association before leaving Zurich and now the Research Council and the Rockefeller Foundation have signified formal approval and taken the necessary definite action.

This arrangement, which would require too much space to set out in detail here, provides for the control of the Concilium, until some later arrangement for control by a satisfactory international board can be made, by a special Commission set up by the Swiss Natural Science Association on which there shall be an official representative of the National Research Council whose acquiescence must be obtained for any major activity or expenditure of funds proposed by the commission. In addition, the National Research Council sets up a special committee on Concilium matters to advise and instruct the Council representative on the Swiss Commission. This committee of the Research Council is composed of Drs. R. M. Yerkes and L. R. Jones, and myself as chairman. I am also appointed as the Council's representative on the Swiss Commission.

To clear up the current obligations of the Concilium and help maintain it during the next five years the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated and pledged to the National Research Council the following sums: Appropriated: to meet outstanding obligations, \$15,000, and for maintenance during 1922, \$20,000; pledged: for maintenance during 1923, \$20,000; during 1924, \$15,000; 1925, \$10,000; 1926, \$5,000, after which the Foundation assumes no further financial obligation for the Concilium. This means that the Concilium must arrive at a self-sustaining condition by January 1, 1927, or have found by then other philanthropic assistance.

It is proposed that a staff composed of a director, a competent secretary-bookkeeper,

three trained technical assistants, three untrained assistants, and the needed stenographers and messengers, be arranged for at once. To maintain this staff and provide the necessary office expenses (postage, telegraph, telephone, fuel, lighting, etc.) the Concilium has not only the Rockefeller Foundation subvention but an annual subsidy of 5,000 francs (Swiss) a year from the Swiss Government and one of 1,000 francs (Swiss) from the Canton of Zurich. It has also whatever income can be derived from sale of its bibliographic cards and books. It has a building of its own, well suited and fairly well equipped for its work.

Thus the Concilium has, thanks to the generous action of the Rockefeller Foundation, a new lease of life and Dr. Field's noble and self-sacrificing work and his plans for increasing the Concilium's usefulness are not to go unregarded. Plans for extending the bibliographic work to other fields not now covered by it, and for a possible development of an abstracting system in addition to the present subject, title and author references, are under consideration. In this connection the managing board of the Concilium will need and will welcome all the advice that can be given it.

There should be, also, a greatly increased list of subscribers to the cards and books issued by the Concilium. The National Research Council will undertake a campaign to add to the list of American subscribers, and the Director (in Zurich) will institute a similar campaign in Europe. So I shall have occasion to ask the editor of *Science* for space in the near future for still another note about the Concilium.

VERNON KELLOGG

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

HENRY TURNER EDDY

THE death of Henry Turner Eddy occurred at his home in Minneapolis on December 11, 1921, due to an acute attack of pneumonia, after only a few days' illness.

Dr. Eddy was born at Stoughton, Mass., on June 9, 1844. He was the son of Henry Eddy,

Yale '32, Congregational minister, and Sarah Hayward (Torrey) Eddy, a graduate and teacher of mathematics at Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

Dr. Eddy graduated from Yale A.B. '67, Ph.B. '68, A.M. '70, Hon. Sc.D. 1912; Cornell, C.E. '70, Ph.D. '72; and Centre College (Ky.) LL.D. He also studied at the University of Berlin and at the Sorbonne, Paris. He was instructor in Latin and mathematics at the University of Tennessee, 1868-9; assistant professor of mathematics and civil engineering, Cornell, 1869-73; adjutor professor mathematics, Princeton, 1873-4; professor of mathematics and astronomy and civil engineering, 1874-90, and dean of the academic faculty, 1874-7, at the University of Cincinnati, and was its president-elect in 1890. The following year he went to Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, as its president and remained there until 1894, when he resigned and went to the University of Minnesota as professor of engineering and mechanics, in the College of Engineering. In 1906 he was elected dean of the Graduate School, which position he held until his retirement from university work in 1912 as professor and dean emeritus.

After his retirement from teaching at 68 years of age, Dr. Eddy formed an association with Mr. C. A. P. Turner, consulting engineer, of Minneapolis, and spent several happy years in mathematical researches concerning the properties and stresses in reinforced concrete floor slabs, the results of which he published in collaboration with Mr. Turner. Dr. Eddy was one of the first to take up the subject of graphical statics and in 1878 he published his well-known "Researches in Graphical Statics"; this was followed in 1879 by a treatise on "Thermodynamics"; previously to this he had published a mathematical text on "Analytical Geometry."

Dr. Eddy was a member of numerous scientific societies of varied interest, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the vice-presidents in 1884; the American Philosophical Society, the American Mathematical Society, the American Physical Society, and the Soci-

ety for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of which he was an honored past president. He was a man of versatile attainments, as shown by his many valuable contributions to the various societies to which he belonged.

Dr. Eddy was a man of quiet, scholarly tastes, genial in his intercourse and always an inspiration to his associates. He was married in 1870 to Sebella Elizabeth Taylor, of New Haven, Conn., who died on September 5, 1921, only three months prior to the death of her husband. The surviving children are: Horace T. Eddy, Omaha; Mrs. Charles F. Keyes, Minneapolis; Mrs. Clive Hastings, Atchison, Kan.; Mrs. Charles H. Patek, Minneapolis, and Mrs. J. B. Frear, Buffalo, N. Y.

The faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota has placed on its records the following tribute:

Henry Turner Eddy, Ph.D., LL.D., died on December 11, 1921, at the age of 77 years. In his death the faculty of the University has lost one of its most eminent and honored members.

As professor of mathematics and mechanics from 1894 to 1905, as the first dean of the Graduate School from 1906 to 1912, and as professor emeritus since 1912, Dr. Eddy was a distinguished associate whom the faculty was proud to own as a colleague. His ability as a mathematician won him an international reputation and his high general scholarship and Christian character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was an educator of the highest type, an inspiration to his students and intimate associates, and a wise, sympathetic counsellor in the faculty conferences.

This faculty would express its heartfelt sympathy with the family, in the faith that God has given the departed a rich reward; and the assurance that it cherishes the memory of a noble life that has left a precious and imperishable heritage.

J. J. F.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE STERLING HALL OF MEDICINE OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE Yale Corporation and the Sterling Trustees will appropriate from the Sterling funds the amount of \$1,320,000 for the erection of a new and modern building to be known as the Sterling Hall of Medicine. With this